



(19)

Europäisches Patentamt
European Patent Office
Office européen des brevets



(11)

EP 1 203 753 A1

(12)

EUROPEAN PATENT APPLICATION

(43) Date of publication:
08.05.2002 Bulletin 2002/19

(51) Int Cl.7: C02F 1/461, C02F 1/463

(21) Application number: 01309251.5

(22) Date of filing: 31.10.2001

(84) Designated Contracting States:
AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LI LU
MC NL PT SE TR
Designated Extension States:
AL LT LV MK RO SI

(30) Priority: 01.11.2000 JP 2000334328

(71) Applicant: SANYO ELECTRIC CO. LTD
Moriguchi-shi, Osaka-fu (JP)

(72) Inventors:
• Iseki, Masahiro Sanyo Electric Co., Ltd.
Moriguchi-shi, Osaka (JP)
• Ikegami, Kazuo Sanyo Electric Co., Ltd.
Moriguchi-shi, Osaka (JP)

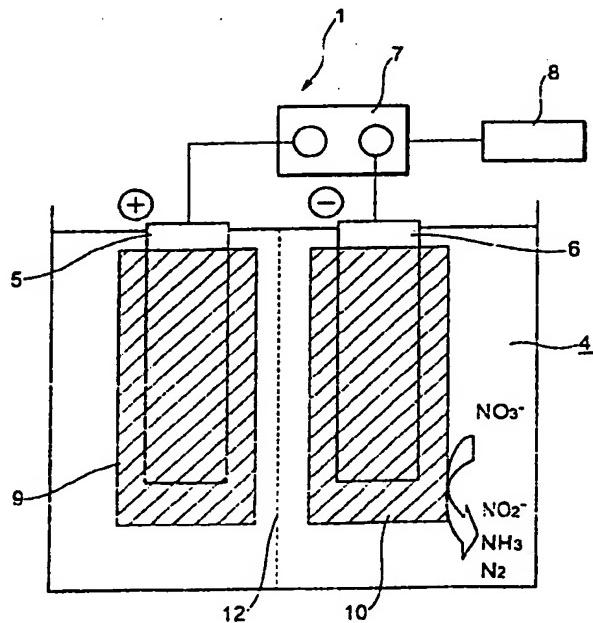
(74) Representative: Woodward, John Calvin et al
Venner Shipley & Co.
20 Little Britain
London EC1A 7DH (GB)

(54) Waste water treatment method and apparatus

(57) A waste water treatment method and apparatus comprising a waste water treatment chamber (4) with at least one set of electrodes (5,6) arranged so that at least a part thereof is immersed in the waste water. At least one of said electrodes (5,6) dissolving out, by electrolysis, iron ions or aluminium ions for precipitating and re-

moving phosphoric acid ions in the waste water. A power source (7) for supplying an electrolytic current to the set of electrodes (5,6). A control unit (8) for controlling the power source and a metallic catalyst (9,10) disposed in the vicinity of at least the other of the set of electrodes which acts on the denitrifying reaction with hydrogen in the waste water.

FIG.1



EP 1 203 753 A1

Description

[0001] The present invention relates to a water treatment apparatus and method for waste water containing phosphoric acid, phosphorus compounds, phosphate ions, organic nitrogen, nitrite nitrogen, nitrate ions, and ammonia.

[0002] It is well known that the presence of phosphorus and nitrogen compounds is one of the causes of nutrition richness of rivers or lakes. Furthermore, many phosphorus and nitrogen compounds exist in the waste water of normal homes but carrying out purification treatment of these compounds is difficult and currently there are no effective measures that can be taken.

[0003] Various systems for the treatment of phosphorus compounds in domestic waste water have been proposed, such as the electrolytic dissolution of iron method disclosed in Japanese patent application Laid-open No. 3-89998. This uses a technique in which phosphate ions in the waste water are reacted with iron ions, condensed and precipitated and removed as water-insoluble salts such as FePO_4 and $\text{Fe(OH)}_x(\text{PO}_4)_y$. An iron electrode is disposed in an electrolytic bath and electrified to dissolve out the iron ions from the waste water. An electrochemical elution waste treatment method is also known which uses an anaerobic bath, an aerobic bath, and a treatment water bath. In this method, waste water in the treatment water bath is circulated through the anaerobic bath via the treatment bath in which the iron ions react with the phosphoric acid ions and are dissolved out. In the anaerobic bath, denitrifying bacteria live that exist only in this anaerobic bath so the nitrate ions and nitrite ions in circulated waste water are reduced into nitrogen gas, thereby removing nitrogen from the waste water. However, the reaction time of the denitrifying reaction by the above mentioned denitrifying bacteria is long which decreases treatment efficiency. In addition, to keep sufficient denitrifying bacteria in the anaerobic bath, it must have a large volume which increases equipment and building costs and a large area is needed to house the equipment. Further, since the action of the denitrifying bacteria deteriorates in winter, the denitrifying action deteriorates and the treatment efficiency becomes inconsistent.

[0004] In order to try to solve these technical problems, a contact reduction treatment system was developed such as that shown in Figure 2 of the drawings in which hydrogen is fed from a hydrogen cylinder (not shown) into the anaerobic bath 100 via a gas scattering plate 101, and a reduction catalyst 102 is used as a catalyst in the presence of H_2 gas. On the basis of this treatment, the denitrifying treatment is performed stably and efficiently and the method uses the metallic reaction of zinc or the like in an alkali solution.

[0005] In the above various prior art denitrifying treatments discussed above, there are still problems in that the apparatus is complicated thereby increasing its cost. Moreover, agents for pH control need to be added which

complicates maintenance.

[0006] The present invention has been developed in order to solve these conventional technical problems, and an object of the present invention is to provide a waste water treatment system in which removal of phosphorus and nitrogen can efficiently be carried out in an apparatus of reduced size thereby reducing the cost thereof.

[0007] The waste water treatment apparatus of the present invention is characterised by a waste water treatment chamber; at least one set of electrodes disposed so that at least part is immersed in the waste water in this waste water treatment chamber, at least one of which dissolves out by electrolysis iron ions or aluminum ions for precipitating and removing phosphoric acid ions in the waste water; a power source for supplying an electrolytic current to the set of electrodes; a control unit for controlling the power source; and a metallic catalyst disposed in the vicinity of at least the other of the set of electrodes to act on the denitrifying reaction with hydrogen generated from the electrode in waste water. This apparatus allows the precipitation and removal of the phosphoric acid ions to be performed on the electrode side on which the iron ions or aluminum ions are dissolved out by electrolysis, removal of nitrogen being performed on the other electrode side by the metallic catalyst that acts on the denitrifying reaction by hydrogen generated from the electrode, whereby the removal of phosphorus and nitrogen can be performed at once.

[0008] The invention further provides a method comprising the steps of disposing at least one set of electrodes so that at least a part thereof is immersed in the waste water, at least one of said electrodes dissolving out, by electrolysis, iron ions or aluminum ions for precipitating and removing phosphoric acid ions in the waste water, supplying an electrolytic current to the set of electrodes and controlling said electrolytic current, and disposing a metallic catalyst in the vicinity of at least the other of the set of electrodes, said metallic catalyst acting on the denitrifying reaction with hydrogen generated from the electrode in the waste water.

[0009] Since the waste water treatment apparatus and method of the present invention comprises only a waste water accommodation chamber, at least one set of electrodes, a control unit, and the metallic catalyst, it is simple in construction, small in size and cheap to produce. Furthermore, as it does not use any biological catalyst for the denitrifying reaction or any chemical for controlling pH in the waste water accommodation bath, as in conventional systems, the treatment of the waste water can be performed without being affected by the environment in which the waste water treatment is performed. Thus, in comparison with conventional waste water treatment systems, the amount of mud generated after treatment is substantially reduced.

[0010] In the preferred apparatus of the invention, both electrodes are used for dissolving out by electrolysis the iron ions or aluminum ions for precipitating and

removing phosphoric acid ions in the waste water by periodically reversing the polarities of the electrodes using the control unit, removal of the phosphoric acid ions by the iron ions or aluminum ions being performed on the electrode side whose polarity is anode, and removal of nitrogen by the denitrifying reaction by hydrogen generated from the electrode being performed under the metallic catalyst on the electrode side whose polarity is cathode.

[0011] Since the polarity of the set of electrodes is periodically reversed, the drawback that only one electrode is dissolved out or that the electrode is wasted early or inactivated is avoided.

[0012] On the side of the electrode on which iron ions or aluminum ions are dissolved out by electrolysis, precipitation and removal of phosphoric acid ions can be performed, and on the other electrode side, removal of nitrogen can be performed by the metallic catalyst that acts on the denitrifying reaction by hydrogen generated from the electrode, and so the removal of phosphorus and the removal of nitrogen can be performed at once.

[0013] Preferably, the electrodes are made of a noble metal modified with a copper atom, or copper.

[0014] Since the metallic catalyst is preferably made of a noble metal modified with copper atoms or copper, on the electrode side at which the iron ions or aluminum ions are dissolved out by electrolysis, precipitation and removal of phosphoric acid ions can be performed, and on the other electrode side, the removal efficiency of nitrogen can be improved by the metallic catalyst that acts on the denitrifying reaction by hydrogen generated from the electrode.

[0015] A diaphragm may be provided between the electrodes to improve the removal of nitrogen by the denitrifying reaction.

[0016] A preferred method and apparatus of the invention will now be described, by way of example only, with reference to the accompanying drawings, in which:

Figure 1 is a schematic view of a water treatment apparatus of the present invention; and

Figure 2 is a schematic view of a prior art waste water treatment apparatus.

[0017] Figure 1 shows waste water treatment apparatus 1 which comprises a waste water treatment chamber 4 having an inlet (not shown) and an outlet (not shown) for the waste water, a pair of electrodes 5 and 6 are disposed opposite each other so that at least part thereof is immersed in the waste water in the treatment chamber 4. A power source 7 is provided for electrifying the electrodes 5,6, and a control unit 8 controls the power source 7. Metallic catalysts 9 and 10 made of, for instance, an alloy of platinum and copper are positioned adjacent the electrodes 5,6. Each of the metallic catalyst 9 and 10 is cylindrical in shape but this is not essential. Each metallic catalyst 9 and 10 is formed into a net to increase the contact area with the nitrate ions, nitrite

ions, or ammonium in the waste water. Although the metallic catalysts are preferably made of an alloy of platinum and copper for improving the efficiency of the denitrifying reaction, other metallic catalysts may be used.

[0018] The control unit 8 controls the voltage applied from the power source 7 to the electrodes 5 and 6, and it periodically reverses the polarities of the electrodes 5 and 6, for example, each day in the illustrated embodiment.

[0019] Each electrode 5 and 6 is soluble and made of an iron ion and/or aluminum ion generating source such as iron, iron alloy, aluminium, aluminium alloy, or iron-aluminium alloy. If the polarities of the electrodes are not to be reversed by the control unit 8 in the illustrated embodiment, one of the electrodes, for example, the electrode 6 may be made of an insoluble metal such as platinum, gold, titanium, or carbon.

[0020] In Figure 1, the electrode 5 acts as the anode and the electrode 6 acts as the cathode. The anode

electrode 5 is therefore made of iron so that iron ions are dissolved out from the electrode 5 and phosphate ions or hydroxide ions contained in the waste water in the waste water treatment chamber 4 condense and react and the iron ions dissolved out from the electrode 5 generate iron phosphate or iron hydroxide.

[0021] Although the treatment by an electrolytic dissolution method in which iron in the phosphate ion containing waste water utilizes a reaction (reaction A) in which the iron ions dissolved out from the electrode 5

react with the phosphate ions in the waste water to generate water-insoluble salts of phosphoric acid and iron, hydroxide ions still exist in the waste water so the dissolved iron ions can also react with the hydroxide ions (reaction B). Since reaction B is faster than reaction A, the quantity of electric current must be increased to process the phosphate ions thereby also increasing the flowing-out quantity of the iron ions.

[0022] However, if calcium ions or magnesium ions exist in the waste water, they react with the hydroxide

ions (reaction D). Since this reaction D is prior to reaction B between the iron ions and hydroxide ions, reaction B is suppressed and the iron ions are utilized efficiently in reaction A with the phosphate ions. Further, since the calcium ions and magnesium ions also react with the phosphate ions to generate water-insoluble salts, they contribute to the removal of the phosphate ions.

[0023] For this purpose, in the present invention, calcium ions or magnesium ions can be added so that reaction B between the iron ions and hydroxide ions is suppressed and the reaction A between the iron ions and phosphate ions is efficiently performed. This reduces the quantity of electricity needed thereby providing a power saving and reducing the amount of dissolution of iron. Although this embodiment has been described using an iron electrode 5, it may be made of aluminum.

[0024] When the power source 7 is applied to the cathode electrode 6, hydrogen is generated from the surface thereof. Therefore, on the cathode electrode 6,

the nitrate ions in the waste water react with the hydrogen generated from the surface of the electrode 6 under the action of the above described metallic catalyst 10, and are reduced to nitrite ions or nitrogen gas by the denitrifying action. Any nitrite ions that have not been converted into nitrogen further react with the hydrogen under the metallic catalyst 10 and change into nitrogen. It will be appreciated therefore that on the electrode 5 side where the iron ions or aluminum ions are dissolved out by electrolysis, the precipitation and removal of phosphoric acid ions can be performed, and on the other electrode 6 side, the removal of nitrogen can be performed by the metallic catalyst 10 that acts on the denitrifying reaction by hydrogen, and the removal of phosphorus and the removal of nitrogen can be performed simultaneously.

[0025] Since the waste water treatment apparatus 1 according to the present invention comprises only the waste water accommodation chamber 4, electrodes 5 and 6, power source 7, control unit 8, and metallic catalysts 9 and 10, the apparatus is extremely simple and small in size thereby reducing the cost thereof. Furthermore, since no biological catalyst is used for the denitrifying reaction, or any chemical is used for controlling pH in the waste water accommodation bath, as conventional systems, the treatment of the waste water can be performed without being affected by the environment in which the treatment is performed so maintenance is simplified.

[0026] In comparison with conventional waste water treatment systems, the amount of mud generated after treatment can be significantly reduced and the treatment of the waste water can be extremely efficiently performed.

[0027] If the polarity of the voltage applied from the power source 7 to the electrodes 5 and 6 is periodically reversed, the electrode 6 becomes the anode and the electrode 5 becomes the cathode. Thus, the iron ions are dissolved out from the anode and the phosphate ions or hydroxide ions contained in the waste water condense and react and the iron ions dissolved out from the electrode 6 generate iron phosphate or iron hydroxide, and the phosphate ions can be removed from the waste water.

[0028] When the cathode electrode 5 is electrified by the power source 7, hydrogen is generated on its surface and nitrate ions in the waste water react with said hydrogen under the action of the metallic catalyst 9, and are reduced to nitrite ions or nitrogen gas by the denitrifying action. Any nitrite ions that have not been converted into nitrogen further react with the hydrogen under the action of the metallic catalyst 9 to change into nitrogen.

[0029] The precipitation and removal of the phosphoric acid ions is performed on the electrode 6 where the iron ions or aluminum ions are dissolved out by electrolysis whereas the removal of the nitrogen is performed on the electrode 5 by the metallic catalyst 9 which acts

on the denitrifying reaction with the hydrogen, so removal of phosphorus and nitrogen is performed simultaneously.

[0030] As described above, the metallic catalysts 9, 10 are disposed in the vicinity of the electrodes 5, 6 respectively, and the polarities of the electrodes 5, 6 are periodically reversed by the control unit 8. Accordingly, when the polarity of the electrode becomes anode, the phosphoric acid ions are removed by the iron or aluminum ions, whereas when the polarity of the electrode becomes cathode, the removal of the nitrogen by the denitrifying reaction with the hydrogen is carried out in the presence of the metallic catalyst 9 or 10. Since the polarities of the electrodes 5, 6 are periodically reversed by the control unit 8, any inconvenience caused by one electrode only working for the dissolution and thereby wasting or becoming inactive is avoided. Maintenance is therefore simplified as changing the electrodes need not be carried out until both electrodes 5 and 6 have completely wasted.

[0031] Diaphragm 12 can be used for improving the efficiency of the removal of nitrogen by the denitrifying reaction. In the embodiment shown in Figure 1, each of the electrodes 5 and 6 is made of iron ions and/or aluminum ions such as iron, an iron alloy, aluminum, an aluminum alloy, or an iron-aluminum alloy. The metallic catalyst is made of a noble metal modified with copper atoms or copper so the efficiency of the removal of nitrogen by the denitrifying reaction is greatly improved.

[0032] The waste water treatment apparatus 1 of the present invention can be used very effectively for treating domestic waste water. Although it may be used alone, it can also be used in combination with another purification system such as an activation mud method, a diaphragm separation method, an anaerobic/aerobic circulation method, or the like, or it can be used as an integrated waste water purification system for an individual or communal home. Furthermore, it can also be used for a large-scale treatment system such as a sewage disposal plant.

[0033] It will be appreciated from the foregoing description that the invention provides an apparatus in which at least one set of electrodes is disposed so that at least a part thereof is immersed in the waste water in the waste water treatment chamber, and at least one of said electrodes dissolves out by electrolysis iron ions or aluminum ions for precipitating and removing phosphoric acid ions in the waste water, a power source supplying an electrolytic current to the set of electrodes which is controlled by a control unit and a metallic catalyst is disposed in the vicinity of at least one of the set of electrodes to act on the denitrifying reaction of the hydrogen in the waste water, on the electrode side at which the iron ions or aluminum ions are dissolved out by electrolysis, precipitation and removal of phosphoric acid ions can be performed, whereas on the other electrode side, removal of nitrogen can be performed by the metallic catalyst that acts on the denitrifying reaction by the

hydrogen generated on the electrode, so the removal of phosphorus and nitrogen can be performed simultaneously.

[0034] As the waste water treatment apparatus of the present invention comprises only a waste water accommodation chamber, at least one set of electrodes, a control unit, and a metallic catalyst, its construction is simple and its size is decreased so a corresponding decrease in cost is achieved. Furthermore, as the waste water treatment apparatus does not use any biological catalyst for the denitrifying reaction, or any chemical for controlling pH in the waste water accommodation bath as in prior art systems, the treatment of waste water can be performed without being affected by the environment in which the waste water treatment is performed.

[0035] In comparison with prior art waste water treatment devices, the amount of mud generated after treatment is substantially decreased.

[0036] It is a further advantage of the invention that since both electrodes are used as electrodes for dissolving out by electrolysis the iron ions or aluminum ions for precipitating and removing phosphoric acid ions in the waste water and the metallic catalyst is disposed in the vicinity of each electrode, and the polarities of the electrodes are periodically reversed by the control unit, the removal of the phosphoric acid ions by the iron ions or aluminum ions is performed on the electrode side whose polarity is anode, and the removal of nitrogen by the denitrifying reaction by hydrogen generated from the electrode is performed under the metallic catalyst on the electrode side whose polarity is cathode, the inconvenience that only one electrode is dissolved out and is wasted or inactivated early can be avoided.

[0037] It is a still further advantage of the invention that since at least one set of electrodes is disposed in the waste water treatment chamber so that at least part thereof immersed in the waste water, at least one of which dissolves out by electrolysis iron ions or aluminum ions for precipitating and removing the phosphoric acid ions in the waste water, a control unit supplies an electrolytic current to the set of electrodes and controls the electrolytic current, and a metallic catalyst is disposed in the vicinity of at least the other of the set of electrodes to act on the denitrifying reaction by hydrogen generated from the electrode in the waste water, on the electrode side at which the iron ions or aluminum ions are dissolved out by electrolysis, precipitation and removal of the phosphoric acid ions can be performed, and on the other electrode side, removal of nitrogen can be performed by the metallic catalyst that acts on the denitrifying reaction by the hydrogen generated from the electrode, and so the removal of phosphorus and nitrogen can be performed simultaneously.

[0038] In addition to the advantages described above, since the electrode is made of a noble metal modified with copper atoms or copper, on the electrode side at which the iron ions or aluminum ions are dissolved out by electrolysis, precipitation and removal of the phos-

phoric acid ions can be performed, and on the other electrode side, the removal efficiency of the nitrogen can be improved when removal of the nitrogen is performed by the metallic catalyst that acts on the denitrifying reaction by hydrogen generated from the electrode.

[0039] If a diaphragm is provided between the electrodes, the removal efficiency of nitrogen by the denitrifying reaction can be improved further.

10

Claims

1. A waste water treatment apparatus comprising a waste water treatment chamber (4), at least one set of electrodes (5,6) disposed so that at least a part thereof is immersed in the waste water in the waste water treatment chamber (4), at least one of said electrodes dissolving out, by electrolysis, iron ions or aluminum ions for precipitating and removing phosphoric acid ions in the waste water, a power source (7) for supplying an electrolytic current to the set of electrodes, a control unit (8) for controlling the power source, and a metallic catalyst (9,10) disposed in the vicinity of at least the other of the set of electrodes and which acts on the denitrifying reaction with hydrogen in the waste water.
2. A waste water treatment apparatus as claimed in claim 1 characterised in that both electrodes (5,6) are used as electrodes for dissolving out, by electrolysis, iron ions or aluminum ions for precipitating and removing phosphoric acid ions in the waste water, and the polarities of the electrodes are periodically reversed by the control unit (8) to carry out the removal of the phosphoric acid ions by the iron ions or aluminum ions on the side of the electrode whose polarity is anode, and to carry out the removal of nitrogen by the denitrifying reaction with hydrogen generated from the electrode in the presence of the metallic catalyst on the side of the electrode whose polarity is cathode.
3. A waste water treatment method comprising the steps of disposing at least one set of electrodes so that at least a part thereof is immersed in the waste water, at least one of said electrodes dissolving out, by electrolysis, iron ions or aluminum ions for precipitating and removing phosphoric acid ions in the waste water, supplying an electrolytic current to the set of electrodes and controlling said electrolytic current, and disposing a metallic catalyst in the vicinity of at least the other of the set of electrodes, said metallic catalyst acting on the denitrifying reaction with hydrogen generated from the electrode in the waste water.
4. A waste water treatment apparatus or method as claimed in any of claims 1-3 wherein the metallic

catalyst is made of a noble metal modified with a copper atom or copper.

5. A waste water treatment apparatus or method as claimed in any of claims 1-4 wherein a diaphragm 5 is disposed between the electrodes.

10

15

20

25

30

35

40

45

50

55

FIG.1

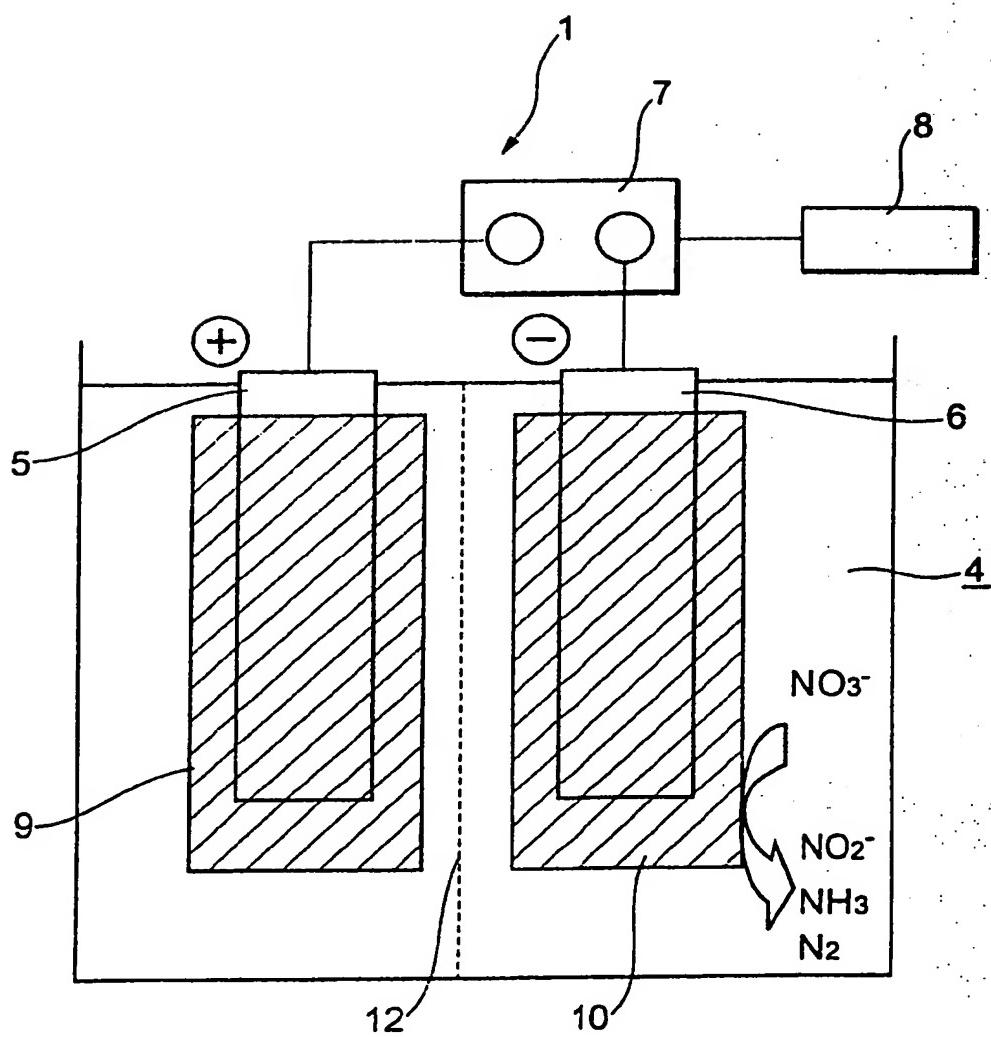
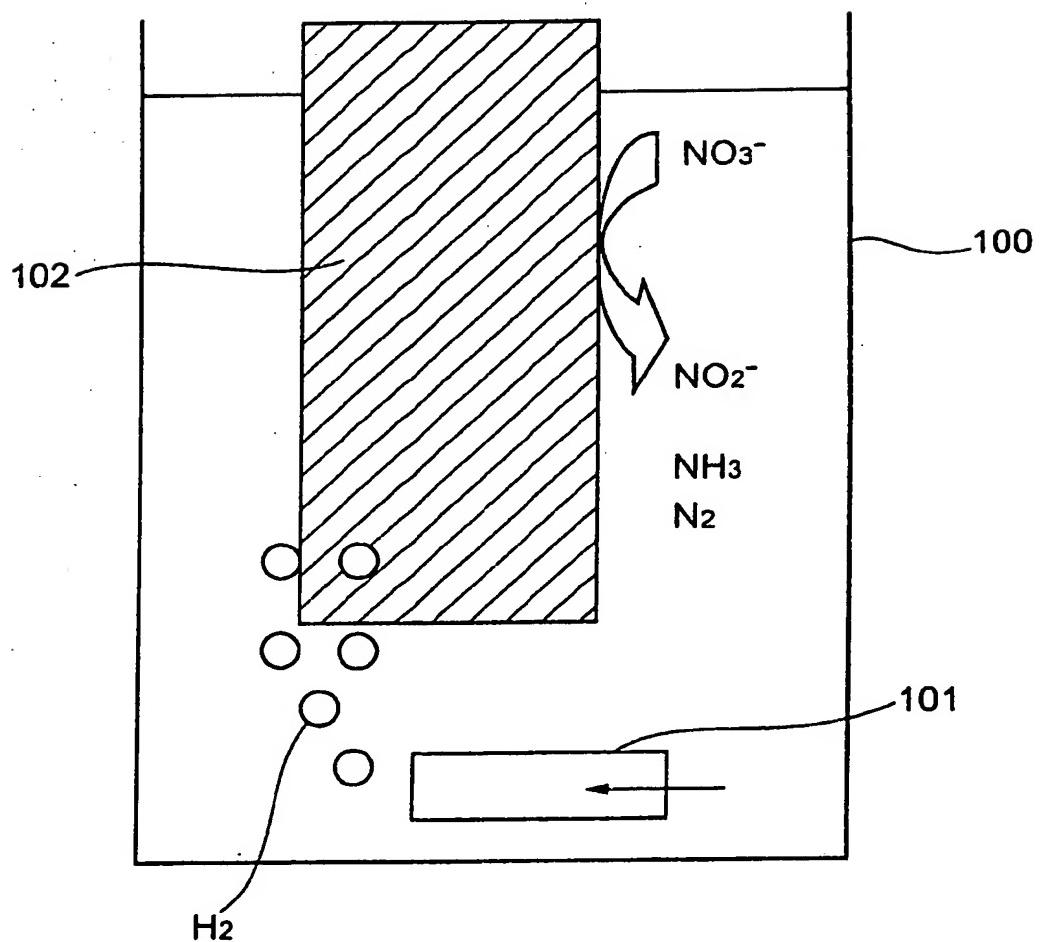


FIG.2





European Patent
Office

EUROPEAN SEARCH REPORT

Application Number
EP 01 30 9251

DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT			CLASSIFICATION OF THE APPLICATION (Int.Cl.)	
Category	Citation of document with indication, where appropriate, of relevant passages	Relevant to claim	C02F1/461 C02F1/463	
Y	PATENT ABSTRACTS OF JAPAN vol. 2000, no. 01, 31 January 2000 (2000-01-31) & JP 11 267683 A (SANYO ELECTRIC CO LTD), 5 October 1999 (1999-10-05) * abstract *	1,3	C02F1/461 C02F1/463	
Y	PATENT ABSTRACTS OF JAPAN vol. 2000, no. 05, 14 September 2000 (2000-09-14) & JP 2000 051894 A (SANYO ELECTRIC CO LTD), 22 February 2000 (2000-02-22) * abstract *	1,3	C02F1/461 C02F1/463	
Y	DE 195 17 652 A (GRUNDFOS AS) 21 November 1996 (1996-11-21) * the whole document *	1,3	C02F1/461 C02F1/463	
A		4	C02F1/461 C02F1/463	
Y	EP 0 659 692 A (HAHNEWALD GMBH) 28 June 1995 (1995-06-28) * the whole document *	1,3	TECHNICAL FIELDS SEARCHED (Int.Cl.)	
A		4,5	C02F1/461 C02F1/463	
Y	DE 198 19 303 A (PALLOKS RAINER) 4 November 1999 (1999-11-04) * the whole document *	1,3	C02F1/461 C02F1/463	
A		2	C02F1/461 C02F1/463	
Y	US 3 635 764 A (SCHNEIDER EUGENE P JR ET AL) 18 January 1972 (1972-01-18) * the whole document *	1,3	C02F1/461 C02F1/463	
The present search report has been drawn up for all claims				
Place of search	Date of compilation of the search	Examiner		
THE HAGUE	31 January 2002	Devisme, F		
CATEGORY OF CITED DOCUMENTS				
X : particularly relevant if taken alone	T : theory or principle underlying the invention			
Y : particularly relevant if combined with another document of the same category	E : earlier patent document, but published on, or after the filing date			
A : technological background	D : document cited in the application			
O : non-written disclosure	L : document cited for other reasons			
P : Informative document	& : member of the same patent family, corresponding document			

**ANNEX TO THE EUROPEAN SEARCH REPORT
ON EUROPEAN PATENT APPLICATION NO.**

EP 01 30 9251

This annex lists the patent family members relating to the patent documents cited in the above-mentioned European search report.
 The members are as contained in the European Patent Office EDP file on
 The European Patent Office is in no way liable for these particulars which are merely given for the purpose of information.

31-01-2002

Patent document cited in search report		Publication date		Patent family member(s)		Publication date
JP 11267683	A	05-10-1999	NONE			
JP 2000051894	A	22-02-2000	CN	1245779 A		01-03-2000
DE 19517652	A	21-11-1996	DE	19517652 A1		21-11-1996
EP 0659692	A	28-06-1995	DE	4344613 A1		29-06-1995
			CZ	9401340 A3		16-08-1995
			EP	0659692 A1		28-06-1995
			HU	71990 A2		28-03-1996
			PL	306397 A1		26-06-1995
			SK	82994 A3		11-07-1995
DE 19819303	A	04-11-1999	DE	19819303 A1		04-11-1999
			WO	9957062 A2		11-11-1999
US 3635764	A	18-01-1972	NONE			

This Page is inserted by IFW Indexing and Scanning
Operations and is not part of the Official Record

BEST AVAILABLE IMAGES

Defective images within this document are accurate representations of the original documents submitted by the applicant.

Defects in the images include but are not limited to the items checked:

- BLACK BORDERS
- IMAGE CUT OFF AT TOP, BOTTOM OR SIDES
- FADED TEXT OR DRAWING
- BLURED OR ILLEGIBLE TEXT OR DRAWING
- SKEWED/SLANTED IMAGES
- COLORED OR BLACK AND WHITE PHOTOGRAPHS
- GRAY SCALE DOCUMENTS
- LINES OR MARKS ON ORIGINAL DOCUMENT
- REPERENCE(S) OR EXHIBIT(S) SUBMITTED ARE POOR QUALITY
- OTHER: _____

IMAGES ARE BEST AVAILABLE COPY.
As rescanning documents *will not* correct images problems checked, please do not report the problems to the IFW Image Problem Mailbox